

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1821.

No. 50

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued, at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and none of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remain at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. Jan. 1, 1821.

A William Lewis,  
George Allen, 2  
Dolphin Armistead,  
Mrs. Mary B. Ashe,  
Cullen Andrea,  
Frederick L. Avery,  
Pachia Ashe.

B Sarah Ball, 4  
Thomas Brown,  
General Bird,  
Reuben Bachlor,  
Richard Breeze,  
John H. Burgum,  
John H. Blunt,  
Thomas Bacon,  
Daniel Barnett.

C Archibald Cameron,  
Miss Jane Cane,  
William Clark,  
James Clark,  
S. & W. G. Cochran,  
Samuel Child,  
Cullen Clark,  
Josiah R. Clark,  
Thomas Couch,  
J. Cowan,  
Mrs. Mary Campbell,  
James Clancy,  
Harden Auch,  
James Craig,  
Thomas Christian,  
Stephen Clark,  
Edward Cook,  
John Campbell.

D James Demming,  
Cuthbert O. Daniel,  
Savory Dick,  
Benjamin Durang,  
John Dennis,  
Abraham Daniel,  
David W. Dickerson, 2  
David Dett.

E Jacob Ephraim.

F A Falkner,  
John Forest.

G Alexander Gattis, 2  
James Gray,  
William A. Grayham, 2  
James Gattis.

H Thomas Holloway,  
John H. Hill,  
James M. Hill,  
Robert Hastings,  
William Hicks,  
Elizabeth H. Harris,  
Robert Harris,  
Sterling Harris,  
George Hooper,  
Miss Mary C. Heming.

J William Jordan,  
Catherine Jackson.

K Jeremiah King, 2  
John Kerall.

L James Lapsie,  
Jacob Lemons.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Jan. 9. 47-2

## NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 25th inst. will be sold the tract of land where I now live, lying immediately on Flat river, ten miles south of Person court house, containing 300 acres, which land is of the first quality in this section of the county; on which there is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, still house, granary, and a capital thrashing machine. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Also, will be sold on said day, two or three thousand pounds of pork, several sows and pigs, about three hundred bushels of wheat, two new stails, a quantity of elegant household furniture, a stock of cattle, farming utensils, &c. &c. A credit will be given until the 25th day of December next, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jesse Evans.

Jan. 1, 1821. 47-3w

## LOST.

ON Thursday the 27th of December last, from a wagon on the road from Hillsborough to Raleigh, between Peeters and Joseph Brassfield, a dark brown bearskin GREAT COAT, lined with red flannel, with large white metal buttons both on the breast and on the cape. The subscriber will give a reasonable compensation to any person who may find it, and will leave it at Thomas and John Padilla's store in Hillsborough.

David Woods.

Jan. 1st, 1821. 47-

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of **BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES**, late of Person county, deceased, at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for said county, December term, 1820, requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this advertisement will be plead in bar to their future recovery.

William Hayes,

Executor.

Person county,  
27th December, 1820. 49-

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of **JOHN R. CUMMING & CO.** are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement; he alone being authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

James Allison,

For

John R. Cumming & Co.

Jan. 15. 49-

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of

## SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.

Ainsworth's Dictionary,  
Virgil Delphini,  
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,  
Historie Sacre,  
Viris Romæ,  
Mair's Introduction,  
Tytler's Elements of History,  
Goldsmith's History of England,  
Goldsmith's History of Rome,  
Goldsmith's History of Greece,  
Willett's Geography and Atlas,  
Murray's Grammar,  
Murray's Exercises,  
Webster's Spelling Book,  
Bibles, Testaments, &c.

A more extensive assortment will be shortly received.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

## Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Dec. 20.

## FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3.50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin*, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become lousy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of *Drab Beavers*, *Castors*, *Romans*, *youths'* and *children's Hats*, *children's fancy Hats* and *Jockies' ladies' Beavers*, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 33-3m

## FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may

be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 33-1f

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

## Red Clover Seed,

by the bushel or smaller quantity,

For sale by

William Norwood.

Jan. 9. 47-

## FOR HIRE,

Until the 28th day of December next,  
A likely young Negro Fellow.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

Thomas Clancy.

Jan. 9. 47-

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned executors, of the last Will and Testament of major James Lapsie, deceased, will proceed to sell all the perishable part of the estate of said James Lapsie, deceased, on a credit of 12 months, at his late dwelling house, in the county of Orange, consisting of  
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c.

At the same time also, the land will be rented and the negroes hired. The sale will commence on the 23rd inst. and continue until the whole is sold. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers.

Thomas Armstrong,  
Willie Shaw,

Executors.

Jan. 8th, 1821. 47-

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to **WILLIAM CAIN & SON** are solicited to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. Those who fail to do so must expect soon to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Cain & Son.

Jan. 9. 47-4w

## JUST RECEIVED,

1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,  
4 quarter casks (120 galls.) Malaga Wine,  
2 quarter casks (65 galls.) Old French Brandy,  
1 cask (60 galls.) Holland Gin,  
200 lbs. Madder,  
50 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,  
Cotton Cards,  
Cotton Yarn,  
Some demijons of old Madeira Wine.

D. Yarbrough.

Dec. 26. 46-3w

## Tennessee Land for sale.

Fifteen Hundred Acres

OF Tennessee Land for sale, of a prime quality. For terms apply to

A. B. Bruce.

Hillsborough, Dec. 26. 46-1f

## Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13. 44-1f

## Valuable Land FOR SALE

in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40-10w

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

November 22. 41-

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed **THOMAS D. WATTS** his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39-

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 2.

The Speaker said before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting reports showing the number of soldiers recruited during the year 1820—the fund from which the expenses of recruiting have been paid, &c. prepared in obedience to a resolution of his house, which letter and report were ordered to be on the table.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution, which was, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. with the consent of the mover of it, laid on the table for the present.

Resolved, That the select committee, to whom the message of the president, transmitting an account of the expenditures of the commissioners under the 5th, 6th, and 7th article of the treaty of Ghent, for designating the northern boundary line of the United States, was referred, be instructed to report a bill fixing the salaries of the commissioners and agents, employed in that service.

On motion of Mr. Hill, it was Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the compensation of persons employed in transmitting to congress the votes for president and vice president.

The following message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Gouverneur, his private secretary:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 22d of November last, "equipping the president to inform that house what naval force has been stationed, for the protection of the commerce of our citizens, in the West India islands and parts adjacent, during the present year, and whether any depredations, by pirates or others, upon the property of citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government," I now submit, for the information of the house, a report from the secretary of the navy, with accompanying documents, which contain all the information in the possession of the government required by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, January 1st, 1820.

The message being read was, with the documents, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house at the mouth of the Oswego river, on the shore of Lake Ontario.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of requiring every class of public officers charged either with the collection or disbursement of the public money to settle their accounts within specified periods, under the penalty of absolutely forfeiting their respective appointments.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Rich, of Vermont, instructing the committee of manufactures to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting, after certain periods, the importation, except for the export trade, of distilled spirits and malt liquors; manufactures of wool; cotton and flaxen goods; glass wares and window glass; iron, in bars, rods, sheets, castings, spikes and nails, and manufactures of sheet iron; manufactures of lead, copper, or tin; all descriptions of paper; and manufactures of leather: and also instructing the committee to enquire into the expediency of levying an excise duty upon the domestic articles which shall be substituted for those, the importation of which shall be prohibited: the excise to take effect simultaneous with prohibition.

Mr. Storrs, after referring to the documents to shew that an agent had been employed in one of the commissions under the British treaty, although the appropriation was withheld by congress at the last session, in order to abolish the agency, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the expenditures in the department of state be instructed specially to enquire whether any moneys have been disbursed through that department, or authorized to be disbursed, on account of any salary or compensation to an agent or acting agent or any person employed in that capacity on the part of the United States, during the year 1820, under the 6th or 7th articles of the late treaty of peace with Great Britain; and, if any moneys have been so paid, to inquire and report to the house by authority of what law, and out of what appropriation the same has been paid.

And, the question being taken on agreeing to the resolution, it was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Warfield submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That 3,000 copies of the letter from the comptroller of the treasury transmitting a list of balances on the books of the second and third auditors of the treasury which have remained more than three years prior to the 30th Sept. 1820; a list of the names of persons who have failed to render their accounts to the said auditors within the year, and a list of advances made prior to the 3d March, 1809, by the war department, which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third auditor of the treasury on the 30th Sept. 1820, be printed for the use of the members of this house.

This resolution was supported by Mr. Warfield and opposed by Mr. Smith, of Maryland; but at the suggestion of Mr. Lowndes, the resolution was laid on the table, with a view of seeing whether such a discrimination or classification of the cases might be made as to show distinctly the class or cases remaining unsettled from circumstances separately from that of actual defalcation.

### MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the bill making partial appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1821.

There was a desultory conversation on the details of the bill, the result was, that the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without serious opposition.

Wednesday, January 3.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Burwell, directing an enquiry into the expediency of fixing by law the salaries of the persons attached to the commissions under the treaty of Ghent, &c. and that submitted by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, calling for certain information, were agreed to.

The house proceeded to consider the bill in addition to the several acts making provision for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war; and

Mr. Hardin moved to amend it by adding to it the following sections:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no pensioner under the aforesaid acts shall be stricken from the rolls, who upon giving in the schedule of his property as is therein directed, shall be worth less, after deducting his debts, than — dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every pensioner who has, under the act of the 1st of May, 1820, been stricken from the pension roll, shall be placed again on the pension roll, if application shall be made by him, if, upon examining his schedule, he is worth less than — dollars.

And, debate arising thereon, the bill was again ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to enquire whether, in their opinion, any further measures are necessary to be adopted for the due enforcement of the existing revenue laws.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making any alteration in the existing laws which relate to the verification of invoices, or to manifests of goods imported from foreign parts.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making any provision by law for the due enforcement of the provisions of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 2d day of March, 1799.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire and to report to this house, whether, in their opinion, the permanent revenue is adequate to meet the expenses of this government.

Resolved. That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire whether any measures may, in their opinion be necessary to increase the revenue, and if so, to report the measures to this house.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting or imposing additional duties on the importation of foreign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the house proceeded to consider his motion, submitted on the 26th ult. for calling for a statement of the land warrants issued, and yet to be issued, to soldiers of the late war, &c.—but, after some debate between Messrs. Cook and Rhea, the house refused to agree to the resolution.

Mr. Warfield submitted for consid-

We have this week given place to a piece evidently written by a "School-Boy;" but in it we discover talents for writing, which a proper cultivation may ripen into acquirements ornamental to society and valuable to himself.

The following article was prepared for press some time since; but other matter presenting itself, which could not so well be postponed, we were induced to lay it over. Though the subject has since been taken up by our legislature and decided against without debate, yet we still consider it as deserving the serious consideration of every citizen of the state, and intimately connected with their prosperity and happiness. The happiness of the people is in a direct ratio to the perfection of the government under which they live; and perfection is to be attained only by the means of experimental knowledge. Our present constitution was formed in the infancy of the republic; when we had but just taken possession of our liberties, and held them amid the alarms and the turbulence of a revolutionary war. Can it be supposed, that under these circumstances a constitution could be formed so perfect in all its parts that the experience of forty-five years could discover no defects in it which would require amendment? Human foresight could not follow the operations of this instrument through the dim prospect of future years; and experience has shown to all of us, that to secure the equal enjoyment of our liberties, a revision must take place. In our opinion it is important that it should now take place. Under this impression we shall pursue the subject, and we hope not without effect.

CONVENTION.

The attention of the editor of the Halifax Compiler has again been directed to "this ponderous subject." As before, he is liberal in reproachful epithets, but so careful to avoid "throwing pearls before swine," that he has not attempted to controvert by argument even the most defenceless of our positions. The inference which we drew from his "few weeks' silence" has not been at all shaken by his attempt "to expose the weakness with which the subject has been handled by the friends of a convention;" we shall continue to believe that he is conscious of his inability to defend his grounds, until he attempts to support his assertions by a detail of facts. That we have not weakened what he has urged, may be conceded, for his positions originally could not resist the slightest examination. Indeed the whole of his treatment of this subject, is evidence that it is too "ponderous" for his management. For if he really believes that his positions are sound, and warranted by facts, his patriotism should induce him to pursue a course better calculated to promote his views than prevarication and arguments bottomed on the sandy foundation of unsupported assertions. If he really feels his "superior advantages, as well in principle as in argument," he should make use of those superior advantages to enlighten the minds of the benighted "western tribe." He should not continue studiously to avoid the points on which hang the merits of the question, and thus cast suspicion on the purity of his principles.

In support of our arguments, we have before introduced several things requiring to be answered by our opponents; we will again exhibit a few of them for their consideration, and would request plain unequivocal answers from the editor of the Halifax Compiler, or any other "stickler for legitimacy."

1. History unquestionably proves that mankind, in their moral, political and domestic relations, have progressively improved through a succession of ages; but the enemies of a convention would induce a belief that this gradual improvement has arrived at its maximum, and is now on a rapid decline. What are the marks and evidences of this degeneracy?

2. Nothing is more certain than that perfection in government, as well as in arts and sciences, must be arrived at by

ration the following resolution, which, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the first comptroller of the treasury be instructed to report to this house whether, in the statement of balances which have been due more than three years, accompanying his letter of the 27th November last, there have been made the discriminations and suggestions required by the 14th section of the act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts, passed on the 3d of March, 1817.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 20th December last, a report of the number and station of all the military posts in the United States, and of the distribution of the army; designating the number and grade of the officers, and the number of men at each.

The engrossed bill making a partial appropriation for the support of the military establishment for the year 1821, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The two private bills which this day passed the senate, received their first and second readings, and were committed.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Cobb, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Nelson of Va. being called to the chair; and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Cobb, at an early period of the session, proposing a reduction of various branches of the public expenditure, were taken up.

The resolutions having been read—Mr. Cobb rose and addressed the house in an animated speech of considerable length in support of the general principles of his propositions. His speech occupied nearly two hours.

When he concluded, at 4 o'clock, the committee rose, reported progress; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 4.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of amending the law for compensating the bearers of the votes for president and vice-president to the seat of government, reported that it was expedient to increase the same; which report, after an unsuccessful attempt, on the motion of Mr. Brush, to lay it on the table, was agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter from the secretary of state:

The secretary of state conformably to the direction of the house of representatives, expressed in their resolution of the 30th November last, has the honour of submitting a copy of a report made to the president of the United States, on the second of May last, containing all the information in the possession of this department, relative to the annual amount of the fees of the clerks, district attorneys, and marshals, of the respective courts of the United States, the amount of whose fees does not appear in the register of officers in the service of the United States. He submits, also, copies of a letter from the secretary of the treasury and of a report of the comptroller of the treasury, with a return of the statements required by the resolution of the house, with reference to the naval officers, collectors, and surveyors, of the customs.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State, Jan. 3, 1821.

The report was read, and, together with the documents, ordered to lie on the table.

MISSOURI.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, read from his seat the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there be at this time existing, and in force, in Missouri, any legal tribunals or tribunals, derived from the authority of the United States, invested with competent jurisdiction and powers for the examination and determination of cases of controversy which have arisen, or may arise therein, under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or controversies to which the United States are or may become a party; and, if there be no such tribunals or tribunals, then to report to this house the provisions and measures which, in their opinion, may be necessary to be adopted by congress, for causing the authority of the government and laws of the United States to be respected, and for assuring protection to the property and other rights of the United States, and of their citizens, within Missouri.

After some debate the question on laying the resolution on the table was decided affirmatively, by yeas and nays, 91 votes to 59.

The engrossed bill to extend the time for the location and return of location of Virginia military land warrants, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, in the chair; and the consideration of Mr. Cobb's resolutions for reducing the expenditures of the government was resumed.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, delivered a

speech, in reply to Mr. Cobb's speech of yesterday, generally in opposition to the resolutions.

Mr. Eustis followed, in reply to a part of Mr. Smith's remarks; and, At 4 o'clock, the committee rose; and The house adjourned.

Friday, January 5.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee of naval affairs, reported a bill to amend the act for the gradual increase of the navy. [Repealing the first section, and reducing the appropriation for that object of that law, from one million of dollars, annually, to five hundred thousand dollars, for six years.] The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was Resolved, That the committee on the post office, and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from the town of Salisbury, in North Carolina, by the most direct route to the town of Fayetteville, in the same state.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to inform this house what amount of appropriation will be necessary to complete existing contracts for the erection of fortifications.

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to inform this house what sums of money will be requisite to complete the existing contracts made in pursuance of the act for the gradual increase of the navy.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Whitman being called to the chair, on the state of the Union; and the consideration of Mr. Cobb's resolutions was resumed.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. rose, and delivered at large his views of the topics presented by these resolutions. He spoke more than two hours.

Mr. Eustis followed, in reply to parts of Mr. Smyth's speech. When he concluded—

The committee rose.

The president's secretary, Mr. Gouverneur, presented two messages from the president; the one transmitting (in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 4th ultimo,) information on the subject of the African slave trade—the other transmitting, pursuant to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 15th December last, a statement of expenditures and receipts in the Indian department; also the nature and extent of contracts entered into, and with whom, from the 2d of March, 1811, to the present period.

The first of these messages was referred to the committee which has that subject under consideration—and the other ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state transmitting a list of the names of persons to whom patents have been issued for any useful invention during the year 1820; which was ordered to lie on the table; And the house adjourned.

Monday, January 8.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to provide for a uniform system for the organization and discipline of the militia of the states and territories, and for instructing the officers of the same at the expense of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Trimble submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to inform this house, when and why the agency of the treasurer of the United States for the war and navy departments was first established, and whether the same may not be discontinued without detriment to the public service.

This resolve lays on the table one day of course.

The resolutions moved by Mr. Williams, of N. C., calling for information of the amount of money necessary to complete the contracts which have been made for building fortifications, were taken up and agreed to.

The orders of the day being then announced by the speaker—and Mr. Cobb having moved again to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union—

A short debate arose, which resulted in a motion of Mr. Beecher to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the farther consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Cobb.

The question discussed was, simply, whether the subject of a general reduction of the expenses of the government, with reference to expediency and to the state of the finances, could be more practically and efficiently considered by continuing to debate the declaratory proposition of Mr. Cobb, or the bills which have been, and probably will hereafter be, introduced, for the reduction of the expenditures of various branches of the public service.

The debate terminated in agreeing to Mr. Beecher's motion, by a vote of 82 to 49; and the resolutions, being then before the house, were ordered to lie on the table.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Williams, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. And

On motion of Mr. Beecher, the com-

mittee proceeded to consider the bill reported by the military committee, for reducing the military peace establishment. The first section having been read—

Mr. Simkins, of S. C. delivered his sentiments in opposition to a hasty and inconsiderate abandonment of the deliberate policy of the government.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. delivered his views, at considerable length, in favor of a reduction of the army, and of public expenditures generally.

And the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 9.

Daniel Udree, elected a representative from Pennsylvania, vice Joseph Hiester, resigned, appeared and took his seat yesterday.

Mr. Sergeant, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill providing compensation for marshals, clerks, &c. which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid upon the table a letter from the secretary of war transmitting statements shewing the amount of expenditures at the military academy at West Point, from the establishment thereof, in the erection of buildings and repairs; also the aggregate amount of expenses up to the present time for pay, &c. to the teachers, officers, and cadets educated at said academy, &c. which was read and ordered to be printed.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Trimble, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution yesterday offered by him, calling on the secretary of the treasury for certain information, and agreed thereto.

Mr. Archer, of Va. moved that the house do now proceed to the consideration of his proposition for instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the present condition of Missouri, and report whether any, and if any, what legislative measures may be necessary in reference thereto.

The question on now taking it up was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 66; nays 73.

So the house refused to take it up.

Mr. Archer then gave notice that he should renew this motion daily until the house should agree to consider the subject.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Whitman in the chair, on the bill to reduce the military peace establishment of the United States.

Mr. Williams, in an address of about two hours, concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced, in favor of a reduction of the army, even greater than that proposed by the bill now under consideration.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Virginia, then rose, and submitted substitute for the bill under consideration, when

On motion of Mr. Cuthbert, the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a statement shewing the expenditures or moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1820.

The letter was ordered to be printed; And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 10.

The speaker laid before the house a memorial from the legislature of Illinois, praying for confirmation of certain locations of lands for a seat of government, &c.; which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Archer, of Va. again moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the resolution moved by him, directing the judiciary committee to report certain facts with regard to the present condition of Missouri, which was negatived 85 to 65.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for making an experiment of a machine, (a model whereof is now in the office of the commissioners of the navy board,) for raising ships of war from the water and placing them under cover for repairs or protection.

The house then having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for reducing the military peace establishment—

Mr. Cuthbert delivered his sentiments in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Fisher in favor of it; Mr. Smith, of Md. made some explanatory remarks; and Mr. Baldwin spoke at large against the bill. When

The committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 11.

Mr. Cobb submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting by law the number of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, to be annually employed in the service of the United States; and also into the expediency of reducing the number now in service.

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the pensions now allowed, under the acts of congress, to certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, on continental establishment, during the revolutionary

war; so that hereafter the pension allowed to each officer shall be twelve dollars per month, and to the private five dollars per month.

The first of these resolutions was agreed to without a division.

The second met with great objection; in consequence of which Mr. Cobb modified it so as to make the enquiry general.

On the resolution, thus modified, there were yeas 53, nays 59. So the resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Archer of Va. rose and said that, as, by the notice given yesterday, by a gentleman from Massachusetts, the condition was realised upon which alone, according to his former declaration, he should refrain from calling up his motion, he should not repeat that call until after Monday next, the day named by the gentleman from Massachusetts for calling up his resolution.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the consideration of the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment was resumed.

Mr. Cannon rose, and made a speech in favor of the bill, which occupied nearly three hours in the delivery; when

The committee rose, and the house adjourned.

\* This reference is to a notice yesterday given by Mr. Eustis, that on Monday next he should move for the consideration of his resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union, conditionally that she expunge from her constitution the clause concerning free people of color.

Friday, January 12.

The proceedings which occupied the house of representatives this day were of an unusual nature, and the sitting was protracted beyond the usual hour. It is not practicable to give, at so late an hour, any intelligible account of what passed; and, indeed, were the proceedings accurately reported, they were so complicated, that few but veteran legislators would understand them.

On the journal of the preceding day being read, which is always preliminary to proceeding to business, a member remarked on the phraseology of a part of it. That part states the presentation of three memorials "from the legislature of Missouri," respecting public lands and other matters. It was remarked, that it had been heretofore the uniform practice, in announcing a memorial from a state legislature, to state it on the journal as being from the legislature of the state of Maryland, Virginia, &c. and, such being the caption of these memorials from the legislature of Missouri, it was suggested that the journal ought to have conformed to it; and a motion was made to insert the words "the state of" before the word "Missouri." And out of this motion grew the debate and subsequent proceedings which consumed the day.

The reader will be able to comprehend, that this motion allowed of allusions to the present condition of Missouri, and for the display of the feelings of members on that subject, which gave to the business an interest which does not belong to mere questions of order.

It is necessary to state another circumstance which had a bearing on the whole day's business. It appeared that the clerk, who makes up the journal, had originally written in the journal the words now proposed to be inserted. By the rules of the house it is made the duty of the speaker to revise and correct the journal of each day's proceedings, previously to its being read in the house. In the performance of that duty the speaker had erased the words now proposed to be inserted with a view, as he stated from the chair, to prevent the entry on the journal from being such as to be capable of being construed as either assuming for granted, or denying, what has been the subject of great difference of opinion in the house, that Missouri is now a state.—The journal, however, as he added, was subject to the pleasure of the house, and open to any alteration it should think proper to make.

The question on the motion for amending the journal, as above stated, was taken up by yeas and nays: and there were yeas 76, nays 76. The house being equally divided, the speaker voted in the negative; and the motion to amend the journal was thus rejected.

Another motion was made to amend the journal, by inserting, before the word "Missouri," the words "the territory of." This motion was negatived, by yeas and nays, 150 votes to 4.

Other motions succeeded, and numerous questions of order; motions to adjourn were repeatedly negatived; but at length the contention respecting the journal was ended by an adjournment, which, it is understood, prevents a renewal of the controversy, as the journal can only be amended on the day on which it is read, unless a proposition for its amendment shall be actually under consideration at the time of adjournment on that day, which was not the case when the house adjourned this day.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office. Dec. 20.

a series of gradations: why then, when an acknowledged error appears in our constitution, should not attempts be made to correct it?

3. The first article of the declaration of rights says, "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people;" and the 21st article of the same declaration says, "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." Do not these passages in our constitution peremptorily demand that the sense of the people should be taken on this important question? and do not the members of our legislature violate the constitution they have sworn to support, when they refuse to submit to the decision of the people the question of a convention?

4. Can this be called a government of the people, and yet the people be denied the exercise of their judgment in so essential a particular?

5. If the enemies of a convention are satisfied that the majority of the people are with them, can there be any solid objection against putting the question?

6. If it unquestionably appears that a large majority of the people of this state are in favour of a revision of the constitution, is it consistent with the genius of our government that a portion of the people should have the power to withhold the privilege?

7. Was it not the consciousness of the right of self-government that aroused our fathers to action, and should not the same spirit be inherited by their sons?

We could exhibit several other points for consideration, but these are fully sufficient for the present. If the editor of the Halifax Compiler has any claim to that disinterested patriotism which exalted the minds of the heroes of the revolution, and is disposed to continue the subject, he will reply to these queries in a spirit of truth, and support his conclusions by facts instead of assertions, by natural inferences rather than vague surmises.

If the love of country be a prevailing principle, if patriotism warms the heart and justice guides the pen, the discussion of this important subject will not be carried through the devious paths of falsehood and error, but will be characterized with that candour which always accompanies the search after truth. In such a path we are disposed to tread; and if the enemies of a convention are actuated by the same spirit, a discussion may eventuate to the advancement of the public good.

**The Snow-Storm.**—It is commonly believed that storms commence at an earlier period in the quarter from whence the wind blows; but observation will show the contrary to be the fact. For instance, the snow storm which began here about day-light on the 6th instant, commenced at eight o'clock, A. M. at Washington City, about six, P. M. at Philadelphia, and not until near eight in the evening at New-York; being a difference of about fourteen hours between the time of its commencement here and at the latter place.

Here the snow fell to the depth of about six inches; at Bell-Air, Maryland, twelve or fourteen inches upon a level; and at New-York it is stated to have been six or eight feet deep in some of the narrow streets.

It is with pleasure we perceive an almost universal approval of the principles of the law passed at the last session of our legislature for the relief of insolvent debtors. We cannot but consider this sympathy for the unfortunate as a mark of improvement in the moral feelings of mankind. If, in the practical operation of this law, it should prove defective, we hope it will not be "hastily abandoned," but that such alterations may be made in it as experience may show to be necessary. The following paragraph on this subject is from the True American, printed at Trenton, N. Jersey.

"Among the acts passed by the legislature of North-Carolina at its late sitting, we observe one entitled, 'An act for the relief of honest debtors,' which provides that no debtor shall be imprisoned who will make a surrender of his property, and conscientiously take the insolvent's

oath. The principle of this law is unquestionably correct, and we have no doubt it will one day be universally acted upon in this country. In this state it was hastily abandoned without a fair experiment; but we trust it will be again tried, and proved wise and salutary. Why should a man who will honestly surrender all his property to his creditors, or one who has no property to surrender, be sent to jail?—Will it enable him to pay his debts, or maintain his family, or benefit society? Certainly not—it deprives him of the power to do either, and this merely to gratify the prejudice, resentment, or whim, of the creditor."

The legislature of the state of New-Hampshire has passed a resolution proposing to the people of that state the revision of their constitution.

The legislature of South-Carolina has passed "an act to restrain the emancipation of slaves, and for preventing free persons of colour from migrating into the state, and for other purposes."

Cabarras county, in this state, according to the late census, has a population of 7256 inhabitants. Increase in ten years, 1110.

A Mrs. Gammett, of Sharon, has applied for a pension under the revolutionary pension law—having served three years in the army, under the name of Robert Shurtliff, and received three wounds. Since she left the army she has been married and is the mother of seven children. She is now in her 62d year.

**Daring Impiety punished!**—An inhabitant of a neighboring county in this state (whose name out of respect for his connections we do not publish) lately purchased a tract of land, on one corner of which stood a Meeting House. After occupying this tract of land for some time, he concluded to give up his dwelling-house to his son, who, we believe, had just married, and himself take the meeting house for a dwelling, as he supposed, "God Almighty must be tired of hearing prayer from that place!" He accordingly drove off the preacher and congregation, and converted the meeting house into a dwelling house; but lo! though he took possession of it in perfect health, he lived but a few weeks before he was called hence! [Raleigh Reg.]

**Peedee River.**—We are pleased to learn from the southern papers, that the clearing out of this river from below Chatham to Georgetown, has been effected by the South-Carolina Board of Public Works, who placed the removal of the obstructions in this river under the care of gen. D. R. Williams, to whose zeal and activity the state is indebted for its early completion.

**Important.**—A treaty has just been concluded with the Creek Indians, by which the state of Georgia becomes possessed of all that tract of country bounded as follows, by Jackson's upper line, to Flint river, up Flint river to the head of its western branch, thence by a west line to the Chatahouchee, up the Chatahouchee to the Hightower path, along that path till it strikes the old Indian boundary line. This path is not laid down in the maps; it commences, however, at the place where the Indian boundary line, from the High-Shoals of the Appalachee crosses the Ulfocahatchee, and terminates about a mile below the mouth of the Chatahouchee. This cession is about 200 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; for which the sum of \$450,000 is to be paid, out of which sum \$250,000 is to be reserved, that being the amount of the claims of the citizens of Georgia against the Indians.

We congratulate the citizens of Georgia on this extensive acquisition of territory, obtained at so moderate a price. It is estimated to be worth at least one million of dollars.

The Massachusetts convention, which has, for some time past, had the revision of the Constitution of that State under consideration, rose on the 9th inst. after finishing, in an amicable manner, the business upon which they met. The alterations made in the Constitution will be noticed hereafter.

The German papers mention, that the village of Strau, in Bohemia, situated on a sand hill, was lately swallowed up during the night by the sinking of the hill, whose base had been undermined by the passage of subterraneous waters. The inhabi-

tants had the good fortune to be awakened by the shaking and cracking of their houses, announcing the progress of the work of destruction, and escaped from the disaster. Several head of cattle perished, and the place is a waste.

**GLOOMY PICTURE.**  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort, Kentucky, to his friend in Richmond, Va. dated Dec. 17.

"It would be uninteresting to you for me to detail the situation of this country at present—groaning under about fourteen millions of debt—the balance of trade against us—no foreign demand for the produce of the country—a total stagnation of every kind of business—and the legislature resorting to fictitious banking capital, and suspensions of process of law, for relief. I am caused to shudder when I reflect upon the situation of my country. The result, however, of our present deliberations time can only determine."

### North-Carolina Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of this society, held at Raleigh during the last month, the following premiums were agreed upon for the present year, and ordered to be published, viz.

For the most productive meadow, rendered so by art, of at least two acres, with the best method of curing and preserving hay, a premium of the value of 15 dollars.

For the best crop of corn, raised from land that has been exhausted and reclaimed, not less than two acres, 15 dollars.

For the best crop of wheat, from two acres of the same kind of land mentioned in the preceding article, 15 dollars.

For the best crop of rye, from five acres of the same kind of land, 15 dollars.

For the best crop of cotton, from at least five acres of the same kind of land, 15 dollars.

For the best method of reclaiming worn out land, by culture, and the application of common and cheap materials as manure, founded on the actual experiment of at least two acres, 15 dollars.

For draining, reclaiming and rendering productive, two acres of marsh or swamp land, and producing the greatest quantity of corn thereon, 15 dollars.

For the best constructed plough, for ploughing deep, and completely turning over the grass and soil, 10 dollars.

For the best barn built since the establishment of this society, to be claimed in the year 1823, 30 dollars.

For the best common barn, 5 dollars.

For the largest and best ox, 15 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best heifer, 10 dollars.

For the best bull, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best and heaviest hog, 5 dollars.

For the largest quantity of good cheese made in one year from two cows, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of good butter, made in one year from two cows, 10 dollars.

For the best account of the cattle distemper, and an effectual method of preventing and curing it, 15 dollars.

For the best thirty yards of carpeting, resembling Scotch carpeting, a dozen silver tea spoons.

For the best ten yards of woollen cloth, 10 dollars.

For the best pair of woollen blankets, 10 dollars.

For the best ten yards of flannel, 10 dollars.

For the best ten yards of mixed woollen and cotton cloth, 10 dollars.

For the best ten yards of diaper, 10 dollars.

For the best ten yards of cotton shirting, 10 dollars.

In addition to the above premiums, it was last year proposed to have had a ploughing match in the vicinity of Raleigh, in the month of October, at which time it was also proposed to have an exhibition of animals and of domestic manufactures; but as no persons came forward to compete for any of these objects, it is presumed the period has not yet arrived for carrying into effect this part of the plan of the society.—The proposed meeting in October will therefore be suspended for the present.

A committee having been appointed to consider the best plan for organizing county societies, auxiliary to this society, &c. the following report was made thereupon, and unanimously adopted.

### REPORT,

The committee to whom was referred a resolution directing them to consider the best plan of organizing county societies auxiliary to this, and digest a plan whereby the premiums of this so-

\* The premium was awarded last year to Mr. Hartwell King, of Wake county, who, from two acres of this kind of land, raised 30 barrels of corn.

ciety may be obtained in any county in this state, beg leave to report.

That they have had this subject under consideration, and are of opinion that it is very desirable that a number of agricultural societies should be formed throughout this state, and that they should be auxiliary to this, in their endeavours to improve the agriculture of our country by such means as they may deem most expedient, and report annually to this society an account of their success in this great work, and the premiums by them awarded, and on what account, as well as the result of any experiments which may have been made by their members; and whatever else they may deem important.

As to the method by which premiums may be obtained in any county in this state, they are of opinion that the candidates for premiums, should furnish the best evidence the nature of the case will admit of their claim: If it be for the greatest production of any species of grain or other crop, well attested certificates of the quantity produced, together with a written account of his process of preparing the land, and cultivating the crop: If for domestic manufactures, living animals, or implements of husbandry, an exhibition of the subject should be required.

**Resolved,** That whenever any agricultural society within this state shall make it known to our secretary, that they wish to become auxiliary to this society, that they shall be received as such.

**And resolved further,** That it shall be the duty of each auxiliary society to report to this society annually, an account of their progress in improving agriculture, their different experiments, and the success attending them, and the premiums by them awarded, and on what account, that this society may publish the same for the information of the farmers throughout the state.

JAMES MEBANE, Chairman.

From the National Gazette.

### Further from the Main.

A friend has kindly sent us the number of the Caracas Gazette, for the 6th December, which contains the armistice signed on the 20th November between the chiefs, and other interesting documents. We proceed to give the substance of the armistice. The preamble runs thus:—"The governments of Spain and Colombia, desirous of compromising the difference which exist between the two countries, and considering that the first and most important step towards this consummation is a reciprocal suspension of arms, for the purpose of mutual explanation, and understanding, have agreed to appoint commissioners to stipulate and determine an armistice."

The 1st article stipulates a suspension of all hostilities.

The 2d, the term of six months for its duration, with the faculty of prolonging it while the negotiations which were to be set on foot remained unfinished, or a hope of their termination existed.

Article 3d prescribes that the troops of both parties shall continue in the position which they occupy at the date of notice given of the armistice—territorial limits are to continue the same, and are particularly defined.

The 4th article provides for the disposition of the several guerilla parties which might be found beyond the lines of demarkation. Should these please to disband within the limits of the party to which they were opposed, they are not to be enlisted by that party.

The 5th article allots a particular post of observation to the royalists, within the line corresponding to that of the army of Colombia.

The 6th article contains a stipulation to a similar effect.

The 7th article prescribes the cessation of all hostilities by sea, at the end of the term of thirty days after the ratification, in the American waters, and of ninety days in the European.

The 8th article opens a free communication for the purposes of exchange and traffic in provisions and merchandise, between the respective territories of the parties.

The 9th stipulates that the city and port of Maracaibo shall be free for communication with the inhabitants of the interior, and for the egress and ingress of the agents or commissioners whom the government of Colombia may send to Spain or to foreign countries, and of those whom it may receive. Its mere trading vessels are to be admitted; but as foreign, and to pay duties.

The 10th article prescribes the same freedom for Carthage.

The 11th specifies that the primary motive and object of the armistice being the negotiation of peace, commissioners for the purpose shall be reciprocally appointed, with safe conduct, &c.

The 12th provides that in case of the failure of that negotiation, forty days notice shall be given by the party meaning to break the armistice.

The 13th determines that by an act of hostility will be understood the preparation of any military expedition against any part of the territory of either party, and that no troops are to be disembarked by any squadron of Spanish vessels that may be at sea.

The 14th stipulates that a permanent treaty shall be made between the parties,

to abstain thereafter, in case of a renewal of the war, from all hostilities and practices not consistent with the modern law of nations and the humane maxims of civilization. (A Treaty to this effect was made and signed on the night of the 20th November.)

The 15th and last article provides for the ratification of the treaty within 60 hours, &c.

From the Caracas Gazette.  
Extract of a letter from general Morillo, Com. de Cartagena:

Caracas, Nov. 28, 1820.

"My esteemed friend, Pino:—I have just arrived from the town of Santa Ana, where I yesterday passed one of the most joyful days of my life, in the company of general Bolivar, and various officers of his suite, whom we embraced with the heartiest good will. All were content; we ate together, and enthusiasm and fraternity could not go further. Bolivar came alone with his officers, confident in mutual good faith and friendship; and I caused a small escort which accompanied me, to retire. Neither you nor any one can conceive how interesting was this interview, or how great the cordiality and regard that prevailed. We were all wild with delight, it appearing to us like a dream to see ourselves there come together as Spaniards, brothers and friends. Believe that candour and sincerity presided at this meeting. Bolivar was excited to the greatest pitch of joy; we embraced a thousand times, and determined, in order to perpetuate the memory of the beginning of our reconciliation, to erect a monument on the spot where we gave the first embrace."

In the Caracas paper, there is another letter of the same date, of a lieutenant colonel Don Vicente Bayusa, who writes thus:

"I have just arrived from St. Ana, after seeing the most exhilarating, liberal, and incomprehensible, interview, that can be imagined. Yes, my friend, Morillo and Bolivar, with various chiefs and officers, dined and remained together all day yesterday, and swore eternal friendship and philanthropy."

"The dinner was given by the general (Morillo,) and was so social and lively, that we all seemed like old friends. Bolivar toasted, several times, peace, and the valor of the general in chief and his army. General Morillo, in all the sincerity of his heart, and almost with tears in his eyes, drank to concord and mutual friendship. All the chiefs and officers reciprocated toasts in the same manner."

"Bolivar and Morillo mounted on the table to toast peace, and the valiant soldiers of both armies, and afterwards shouted *Vivas*. A monument, to celebrate the extraordinary reconciliation, was determined on, and the generals themselves immediately laid the first stone."

### MARRIED,

On the 11th inst. Mr. Robert Smith to Miss Hannah Hastings, daughter of James Hastings.—Mr. George James to Miss Dicey Horn.

On the 17th, Mr. Henry B. Milliron to Miss Nancy Adams.

On the 18th, Mr. Dixon King, to Miss Fanny Brewer, daughter of Ezekiel Brewer.—Mr. Clement Sears to Miss Charlotte Dawson.—Mr. Benj. Bridges to Miss Nancy Hunter.—Mr. James Gattis to Miss Martha Mason; and

On the 21st, Mr. Alexander Fmdley to Miss Nancy Fausett, daughter of Ralph Fausett, all of this county.

### STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

|            | 9 o'clk. | 12 o'clk. | 3 o'clk. |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| January 17 | 25       | 31        | 33       |
| 18         | 25       | 31        | 32       |
| 19         | 20       | 28        | 29       |
| 20         | 24       | 36        | 41       |
| 21         | 40       | 48        | 53       |
| 22         | 43       | 46        | 48       |
| 23         | 45       | 51        | 53       |

### NOTICE.

STRAYED from my house, in Wake county, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the 3d instant, two likely Horses, one a bay, the other a black. The bay is about five feet one or two inches high, six or seven years old, and was raised in Orange county, near Hillsborough, by a Mr. Thompson. The black is eight or nine years old, about four feet eight or nine inches high, and heavy made. A generous reward will be given for the delivery of the horses at the subscriber's house, or any information so that he gets them again.

M. Christian.

January 17. 50—3w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends leaving the state in the fall, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and pay their accounts or notes, as he will not give any longer indulgence. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to have a call from an officer, for the purpose of collecting said debts as soon as the law will admit of.

The subscriber has yet on hand a few goods, which will be disposed of at prime cost.

William Whitted, Jr.

Jan. 16. 49—

The following song, (written for the occasion by S. Woodworth,) was sung on Saturday evening, the 30th ultimo, at Washington Hall, New York; and was repeated by the same gentleman, on Monday evening, at the City Hotel, at the concert for the benefit of the Female Assistance Society.

#### THE TEAR OF GRATITUDE.

Air—*Soldier's Gratitude.*

There is a gem more dearly bright,  
More dear to Mercy's eye,  
Than love's sweet star, whose mellow light,  
First cheers the evening sky:  
A liquid pearl, that glitters where  
No sorrows now intrude,  
A richer gem than monarchs wear,  
The tear of gratitude.  
But ne'er shall narrow love of self  
Invite this tribute forth,  
Nor can the sordid love of self  
Appropriate its worth;  
But ye, who sooth the widow's woe,  
And give the orphan food,  
For you this liquid pearl shall flow,  
The tear of gratitude.

Ye who but slake an infant's thirst,  
In Heavenly Mercy's name,  
Oh! proffer penury a crust,  
The sweet reward may claim:  
Then while you rove life's sunny banks,  
With sweetest flowerets strew'd,  
Still may you claim the widow's thanks,  
The orphan's gratitude."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

#### PEDANTRY.

As this is a fault very prevalent among youth, I am induced to make some remarks upon it, in the hope of diverting the unwary steps of my fellow travellers in pursuit of an education, from a fault so derogatory to the dignity, as well as detrimental to the composition of a man of literature. Students are too apt to make an ostentatious exhibition of learning, which, in the eyes of the really enlightened and judicious, instead of setting them off to advantage, only tends to expose the weak side of human nature. Even in our academical compositions, we are not unapt to exhibit an unremitted scene of disgusting pedantry. Permit me in the first place to make a few remarks upon this species of composition. What valuable purpose can it answer to express our ideas in lofty strains, embellished with empty flights of the imagination? Do we not know, that instead of adorning, it takes from our productions one half of their value, while it exposes our weakness and divulges our pusillanimity? Will we torment our imaginations and abuse our dictionaries, while our pens are idly waiting for some new high-sounding word? Will we protract the time of composing and make it a burthen, instead of writing in a free and natural style, which so becomes us? Or are we insensible that perspicuity and elegance are indissoluble concomitants? A person should write as he would express himself in common conversation; I mean in as free and familiar a manner, allowing for difference of topics, &c. How vain and spurious does it appear, for a person who cannot express himself with ease and elegance on common subjects, to be so awkwardly ostentatious of his acquirements, as to affect a pedantic style! And in fact, it is not unfrequently such that do it. Not being able to make shining figures verbally, they hope by exhausting the dictionary, to make up for their deficiency; while they are only filling up the measure of their ignorance. A weak untutored writer, for fear of being deficient in sentiment, will crowd words of thundering sound in his pages, in the hope of thus compensating for the greatest defect, which he only increases. In fine, nothing completes the disgrace of a writer sooner than bombast. And will we labour so indefatigably for the bitter morsel, disgrace? Is it so sweet to the taste? We may lay it down as an axiom, that pedantry characterises sterility of imagination, if not weakness of mind and insolidity of judgment. We all know that those authors who treat their subjects in a plain comprehensive style, are justly praised, while the pedant is censured. If, then, we condemn foppishness in others, it is incompatible with judgment and reason to excuse it in ourselves. An adherence to pedantry renders our productions unintelligible to the illiterate and disgusting to the wise. That youth who is studious of high words, never fails to apply them awkwardly. If he could but see his defects with another's eye, he would never exhibit a second bombastic performance. Such a style of writing may gain the admiration of fools,

but the esteem of the wise must be forfeited. Let us not then disgrace our compositions by throwing out, "High sounding words, replete with eastern fire. Which fools adopt, and none but fools admire."

Pedantry in speaking is as offensive to the discerning ear, as in manuscript or print. What has been said, therefore, will equally apply; though on this head a few farther remarks may not be amiss. A speaker who is addicted to an ostentatious exhibition of a little learning, is but an empty declaimer. He destroys the harmony of his oration, ruins its tendency if naturally good, and betrays the fop instead of acquiring the reputation of a rhetorician. How surprising that man will make efforts so destructive of his character! how astonishing that he will draw his bow with manly strength, when there is no arrow! When the imagination has thus taken the reins from the judgment, a man in the state of nature would suppose that some evil genii were perpetually hovering over the head of the pedant, which bereaved him of his reason and gave rise to those "antic" expressions. Instead of exhibiting that masculine eloquence which steals men's hearts, he shuts up every avenue to the bosom; he sours the sweetness of oratory, instead of embellishing his subject. Endeavouring to use lofty terms also frequently produces, in an extemporaneous speaker, a stammering, which when once acquired it is almost impossible to overcome; and though the premeditated speaker vents his great words with greater ease and fluency, yet they are not the more intelligible. The speaker who supposes that eloquence consists in the tacking together of words "of learned strength and thundering sound," is fatally deluded, and will ever miss his aim; while he who has a just idea of simple elegance, will acquire the favour of his audience, and for ever deprive the empty babbler of the popular estimation. In short, many who were really capable of becoming good speakers, have, by mistaken views of eloquence, plunged themselves into an abyss whence it is scarcely possible to be extricated. A School-Boy.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. EDITOR,

Most of the people of our country have got into such a constant habit of using coffee, that they cannot set down to breakfast without it; and even children must have their two or three cups. This was not formerly the case; even since my remembrance the use of it once a week was considered a sufficient indulgence. But since it has become a custom for all the family to use it every morning throughout the year, and as the article continues high and money scarce, I beg leave to propose a substitute. Rye has for some time been used, and generally approved of, in the northern section of the country; and when properly prepared, it affords a very good substitute. The following receipt for preparing it, I observed in a northern paper. "The rye must first be washed, then scalded; then left to soak until the water cools; then dried near the fire or in the sun until it becomes dry enough to be roasted like coffee." It is then to be ground and used in the same way as imported coffee. Rye can be had at any time, and at little expense, as almost every farmer raises it; and I have no doubt but that in a few weeks' using, it would become equally as palatable and as well liked as the imported. Economy is the best policy." is a proverb which should certainly be noticed at this time.

Yours, &c. CIVIS.

Orange county,  
December 30, 1820.

To the above communication of our correspondent, we will add the following article from Niles' Register, as a valuable addition; and would strongly recommend to our readers at least a trial of its qualities.

*Preparation of Coffee.*—We briefly noticed in our last a discovery of M. P. Williamson, of this city, by which the essential qualities of real coffee might be so far transferred to and mixed with an equal quantity of rye, that the nicest judges may not discern the difference in the flavour, taste or smell. The rye being washed and dried, as usual, is put into the cylinder and roasted until it is perfectly done and ready for use—the coffee is then cast in and mixed with the rye, by turning the cylinder, until the whole is properly roasted. Some may doubt the practicability of this mode of roasting, and sup-

pose that before the coffee was done the rye would be burnt up; but it is not so—the rye immediately throws a portion of its heat into the coffee, and receives from the coffee a degree of its coldness, together with all that portion of its flavor which, by the mode of roasting in an open vessel, flew off and was lost, and the whole mass, in a very few minutes, seems to partake of the same qualities. Besides, it is known that rye requires a much greater heat to roast it than coffee does.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

#### THE MORALITY.

Domestic confidence is the greatest blessing; so is family distrust the greatest curse. If those who are connected by the ties of Nature cannot live in harmony, why should we be astonished at external discord? The chain of relative affection is so strong, that it is not easy to conceive how it can be broken; and yet we find that the hardest bodies can be dissolved, and the strongest may be overcome by weakness. The most timid disposition may be rendered violently by insult, and the most rugged temper may be melted by love. It is astonishing from what trifles the most irreconcilable quarrels arise. It is notorious that more disputes have been produced from friendship ill requited, than from absolute hate. The least abuse of confidence inspires rage; whereas the open malice of an enemy begets contempt. Although the ills of life are sufficiently numerous, yet we are constantly adding to their accumulation. We are dissatisfied with we know not what—we fancy insults we have not received, and not being willing to be pleased ourselves, we endeavor to destroy the comforts of others, and leave the sting of a bee without a deposit of its sweets. When passion gets the better of our reason, we often make those miserable whom it is our duty to render happy; and the stream of family comfort being disturbed, we trace up its pollution to the fountain head, which bubbling up with fitful tears, can never become pellucid or reposed. From gentle zephyrs storms arise, and what may be deemed a trifling misunderstanding at the moment of offence, may increase till it become a hurricane which even the sunshine of good humour and the voice of friendship can never appease. Z.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The circulation of newspaper knowledge is not only cheap and rapid, but it is more effectual than may be generally imagined. In the first place, it is generally communicated without an ostentatious display of learning, but in language that is familiar—next, and what is more important, practice follows theory in quick succession in a thousand different forms, and by as many agents it reflects back the acquired light, with interest, to its source. The new subject being a single one, is weighed with scrupulous accuracy, and examined in all its bearings, by numerous select committees, in public places, church vestries, and by the fire-side. It is not passed over, as unimportant matter, like the paragraph of a book, which has other and superior attractions, but it is sifted to the bottom.

Newspapers constitute, next to general history, the best basis of a political education—they show us measures and their effects—they exhibit society in action—they ripen our judgment, in as much as the truth or the fallacy of our conjectures are soon brought back to our view—they accustom men to public speaking—teach them to express their ideas with propriety, and prepare them for deliberative assemblies—they tend not only to harmony of thought and action, on civil, political, and moral matters, but they purify our style, and make our language more uniform and correct. I am informed that since twenty years the language used in newspapers is so much altered for the better, that one might suppose those printed twenty years ago to have belonged to another hemisphere. Newspapers do effectually constitute a republic of letters, and establish a community not only among the professed literati, but they enlarge every day the boundaries of the republic—they, with their improved machinery, facilitate improvement by the division of labor, and call into useful action all the faculties of the meanest, as well as the most sublime capacities. The sublime genius of a Phidias, or a Praxiteles,

might have laid dormant, but for the humble miner of Paros, who prepared the marble which was animated by their inspired chisels.

If newspapers, by the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of industry, diminish crime; so do they bring it to light and contribute to the execution of the laws in the most effectual manner possible; the most rigorous police of the most despotic government, is not an engine to be compared with this. It is hardly possible to escape punishment, where newspapers carry, with a velocity not to be surpassed, every detail that may lead to detection.

Without this useful supplement to the executive authority, scattered population, impenetrable forests, and immeasurable distances, would afford to crime an impunity, that would make this country the refuge of every outcast criminal of the old world.

The more that newspapers are used as a means of learning or of useful instruction, the more useful will they become, by calling into action the talents of such as are best able to contribute to so desirable an end. It is not the lot of every one to have a college education, which is so useful to discipline the mind, and prepare us for the active scenes of life by examples of the past; but we all read, and the logic and the history of newspapers, properly conducted, constitute the University of the People; they have their pros and cons, and the contest is settled, not by syllogisms, synthetically or analytically, but by fair experiment on times and things present.

Boston Palladium.

From the Albany Plough Boy.

In 1810 the population of the U. States was 7,323,903. By the recent official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that our population progresses in the ratio of 34 per cent. in ten years. Proceeding on this basis for the next eighty years, which will terminate this century, we shall find the following result.

| In 1820. | 9,827,255 Inhabitants. |
|----------|------------------------|
| 50,      | 13,168,534             |
| 40,      | 17,645,844             |
| 50,      | 23,644,433             |
| 60,      | 31,588,633             |
| 70,      | 42,335,908             |
| 80,      | 56,716,716             |
| 90,      | 76,000,399             |
| 1900,    | 101,840,534            |

Such a review as this ought to produce a salutary influence on all the busy actors who now figure on the American theatre.

The probability is, that not one mortal now living, of mature age, will be seen on the face of the earth in eighty years, although many of our youth will reach that proud era of American glory. What a solemn responsibility devolves on all the conspicuous actors of the present day, since this generation is destined to influence the happiness of one hundred millions of free born Americans in the short span of 80 years! This reflection offers to the contemplative mind, an extensive range.—But I forbear, knowing the columns of the Plough Boy are destined to other objects.

#### MATRIMONY.

"To fools, it is the jewel of Esop's cock; to the wise, a diamond of price in a skilful hand, to enrich life; it is happiness or misery, as minds are differently disposed. The necessary requisites are love, good sense, and good breeding; the first to unite, the second to advise, and the third to comply; if you add to these, neatness and a competency, beauty will always please, and family cares become agreeable amusements."

#### SCOTTISH CHARACTER.

A few weeks ago, a poor, and, we believe, infirm carter, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, had the misfortune to lose his only horse, which took some complaint and died; a misfortune which was to him the greater, as he had no means of replacing the animal. Being thus thrown out of employment, the neighbours, after the space of about a week or two, became apprehensive that he might be in want, and ventured to mention his case to the minister. Accordingly, the minister waited on him, and endeavoured, in a general and indirect way, to ascertain his exact circumstances; but his parishioner's answers were equally general, and led to no satisfactory explanation. A few days more elapsed, when the minister again waited on the carter, and told him bluntly his fears, at the same

time offering to procure for him parochial aid. "Thank you, thank you, sir," said the carter, "for your kind intentions," his heart swelling as he spoke; "but if you please, I'll not apply just yet, till we see how things turn about; the times, I hear, are beginning to mend, and, by and by, I'll may be get a little work; at any rate, Sir, I have yet twenty pence and the skin o' the horse."

#### PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

"Society advances with slow, but sure progress. Human passions too often retard its march, and sometimes make it retrograde; but still it gains ground. When I see how much man has gained even during my span of life, I rejoice with sanguine hope. I have seen slaves emancipated—tortures abolished—education diffused—laws ameliorated; that dark tribunal which long filled Europe with terrors, swept from the countries it enfeebled and disgraced. Many evils, no doubt, somewhat counterbalance these blessings; and nations, like individuals, are apt to pause upon the calamity, and to overlook the benefit; though I trust the former will be temporary, and the latter permanent."

Come Poins, and lend a hand to laugh,  
Look! see at fault, my friend Tip-Staff.

Shakespeare.

*Laughing misfortune out of countenance.*—In the Augusta Chronicle received a few days since, the editor announces that four thousand dollars are due him in Augusta alone—that after two weeks hard dunning, he was enabled to collect about one hundred dollars—and that at the time of writing the paragraph, he was classically amusing himself in an attic story, merely to avoid a C.A. for eighty dollars; to the sad discomfiture of John Doe and Richard Roe.—He apologises to the prosecutor and sheriff for the wild goose chase he led them; but he says, it was a gratification that he could not withstand. Our jolly brother of the quill further says, that there is something remarkable and indefinably fine in all this; and if it could only continue long enough, he would not change his situation for that of the greatest man that wears a head! We do not know but there may be something indefinitely fine in the situation; but, for ourselves, we have no desire to try the experiment.

#### JAW CRACKERS.

There are a set of persons who continually ransack the dictionary to puzzle their friends and to pass for men of learning by using obsolete words and technical terms, which they frequently misapply, to the exposure of themselves and the diversion of their hearers.

One of those word grubbers was informed by a friend that a certain gentleman had fallen from his horse, and received a severe blow in his "stomach," which it was thought would cause a gathering. This valuable piece of news he immediately carried to the barber's shop, with a very unnecessary alteration of language; for this dealer of hard words said that the squire, in the fall, had received a contusion in his abdominal parts, and was thought it would occasion an abscess. Friend Razor was not long possessed of the learned information, before a customer came to be shaved. The towel was scarcely tucked under his chin, and my friend Razor employed in beating up the lather, when the usual question of—what news? was asked. "News! says Razor; why aint you heard the news about the squire?" No, answered the other.—No? said Razor in surprise; why he fell from his horse yesterday, and received such a confusion in his abominable parts, that 'tis thought 'twill occasion his absence."

#### A JEU D'ESPRIT.

A gentleman observing a representation of the queen in the window of the King's Arms Inn, in Preston, observed to a person near him, "the queen is now where she ought to be—in the king's arms."

#### ILL NATURE.

Mad men and fools, says Rochefoucault, see every thing through the medium of their humor: thus, if an ill natured person is dissented from in debate, as he never can imagine himself wrong, he sets his antagonist down for a fool, little suspecting that the company fastens the same cap upon himself with more propriety.